

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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No. 8561

號八初月七年三統宣

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911

四拜禮

號一廿月八年庚港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.	REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.	REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.	REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.	REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.	CHINESE TELEGRAMS.	CHINESE TELEGRAMS.
THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.	ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.	HOME RACING.	THE DURBAR.	JAPANESE STATESMEN.	CITY WALL-COLLAPSED.	PRINCE CHING AND DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS.
GERMANY ASKED TO BE MORE PRECISE.	SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.	EBOR HANDICAP.	OFFICIAL CURTAILMENT OF PROGRAMME.	[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] BOMBAY, Aug. 31, 7.55 a.m.	LOSS OF LIVES.	("SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.) Peking, August 30.
[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Via Bombay, Aug. 31, 7.35 a.m. The French Premier has received M. Jules Cambon preparatory to the latter's return to Berlin. It is semi-officially announced that M. Cambon has asked Germany to be more precise in the exposition of her standpoint with regard to Morocco in order to prevent re- newance of the incidents disturbing the harmony between the relations of the two nations. He also intimates that the compensation of the Congo region is the utmost that can be conceded. It is affirmed that the public Parliament would refuse French sacrifices, and it is hoped that Germany will note France's con- ditional spirit and assist in arriving at a speedy settlement.	[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Via Bombay, Aug. 31, 2.20 p.m. Mr. Lloyd George speaking at the laying of the foundation stone of a chapel in Glamorganshire said that a wave of impatience with the hardness of the present economic conditions was sweeping over the country. Multitudes, despite grind- ing toil, were unable to keep body and soul together, while others enjoyed a superabundance. Unless the country set itself to remove the fundamental causes of labour un- rest, the next strike would be infinitely worse than the last.	[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Via Bombay, Aug. 31, 2 a.m. The race for the Great Ebor Handicap at York (1 1/2 miles), was run yesterday, with the following results:— Pills 1st Claretot 2nd Mirador 3rd Three ran. The betting was 100 to 12 against Pills, 25 to 1 against Claretot, and 10 to 1 against Mir- ador. Won by a head.	[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Via Bombay, Aug. 30, 1.55 p.m. It is officially announced that in consideration of the scarcity, due to the drought, prevailing in cer- tain parts of India, H.M. the King has approved of a curtailment of the programme for the Durbar, whereby the military manoeuvres will be abandoned and the num- ber of troops attending be reduced.	Ambassador Kato will proceed homewards next week on leave. Admiral Togo arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, on board an American cruiser, which was accom- panied by another. The Admiral had come from Seattle.	Shanghai, August 30. Yesterday a portion of the Fun Moon City wall in Soochow collapsed and crushed six men to death.	The Pope had once again ex- pressed a desire to be represented at the next Hague Conference. On a previous occasion the Italian Government opposed a repre- sentative of his Holiness attend- ing such a Conference, but, writes a Rome correspondent, I can state authoritatively that no such objection will be shown this time, so that it may be considered as certain that, should a Hague Conference meet in the near future, his Holiness will have a representative there.
CONSUMPTION CURES.	COLONIAL FLEETS.	AGRICULTURAL BUL- LETIN.	THE BANK OF ENGLAND.	THE MALARIA SCOURGE.	CHINESE IN ENGLAND.	FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.
Some interesting points on the treatment of tuberculosis were discussed at the meeting of the National Association for the Pre- vention of Consumption, says the "Globe." We must all agree, of course, that some danger lurks in the common use of the Communium cup in church. The symbolic idea, beautiful in itself, is not without dangers of infection; but we rather imagine that the possibility of catching consump- tion from this cause could easily be exaggerated. A more definite question was raised as to the treatment. Some tendency was discovered to revolt against the idea of the sanatorium and rest cure; indeed, it seemed to be suggested that a certain amount of work does good rather than harm in the case of many consumptives. This, of course, only in the early stages of the disease; in the later stages, any work or excitement, even dust- ing a room or playing an easy tune on a piano brings on an in- crease of temperature and the hacking cough. Regular living and pure air are the best re- medies, failing the specific, whose discovery is looked for with anxiety, as Sir William Osler pointed out, by the medi- cal world. And while work con- duces to regular living, if the conditions in which the work is done are good, pure air need not be lacking. There appears to be a good deal against the sanatorium treatment in spite of the weighty arguments adduced in its favour.	Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid on the Commons the Naval Agreement between Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. It provides That the naval services of the Dominions shall be exclu- sively under the inspection of its own Government; That the training and dis- cipline shall be uniform with those in the British Navy; That Dominion ships shall fly the white ensign as an em- blem of the authority of the Crown; and That in foreign waters Domi- nion ships shall report to and take orders from the Admiralty. When British and Dominion ships meet the senior officers are to have command in matters of ceremony or international inter- course. The Admiralty agrees to lend the Dominion officers and men as required during the develop- ment period, giving preference to those coming from the Dominions. Dominion vessels are to engage with British vessels in fleet exercises. In war, when any Dominion naval service or part thereof is put at the disposal of the Imperial Government, it shall form an integral part of the British fleet, remaining under the Admiralty throughout the war. "The Worker," a weekly publication, which voices Labour opinions, says that Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, in the interview with him published in the "Review of Reviews," gave expression to a point of view widely held by intelligent private citizens and all radical thinkers. "The new conception of Em- pire," "The Worker" declares, "is that the Dominions are inde- pendent households, absolutely self-governing and self-reliant, and linked to the old land by the closest of sentimental ties, but only by the loosest of political forms. Mr. Fisher only called at- tention to well-known facts, which prejudice alone refuses to recog- nise."	The August number of the Agricultural Bulletin of the Straits and Federated Malay States has been issued and, as usual, con- tains much of interest to those engaged in the rubber industry. Mr. E. Holman Hunt submits a preliminary note on another white ant which is causing damage to new clearings and which he says would be a dangerous pest if not exterminated. But for the fact that the nest which it inhabits is easily found on well-weeded es- tates, Mr. B. H. F. Barnard writes on the effect of clearing of forest on rainfall, while a store of valuable information is embodied in the report of the Director of Agricul- ture for 1910, printed in this number. Other items include a review of much that has been written on the subject of birds and crops, the writer concluding his article in the following words: "The value of these insectivorous birds is absolutely incal- culable, and it is most unfortunate for Mr. Hamel Smith's argument in defence of the plumage trade, that the plume hunter is a benefactor to the agriculturist, that most of the birds he destroys are either valuable insect-eaters, or birds that, living far away from cultivation, do no harm at all to anyone. The trade is unnecessary, indecent and injurious and should be rigorously suppressed everywhere."	Interesting facts about the in- side working of the Bank of Eng- land were explained by Mr. Fre- derick Huth Jackson, a director of the Bank and a former president of the Bankers' Institute, in a lecture at the rooms of the Society of Arts recently. Its practically exclusive right of issuing notes, he said, is one of the most important functions of the Bank of England. One rarely sees a dirty Bank of England note. That is because the Bank never re-issues a bank- note. Even if anyone went into the Bank and demanded a five- pound note in exchange for five sovereigns, and then crossed to another counter and changed the same note back into gold, that note would be destroyed. This is expensive, but by its means the Bank avoids many of the risks of forgery. The affairs of the Bank of Eng- land are conducted by a Governor and a Deputy-governor, elected from twenty-four directors, who are chosen from the leading mer- chant and private banking firms in the City and generally serve for life. There are 2 branches in London and 9 in the country. The staff is about 1,000 strong, of whom 840 are at the head office. The Bank also employs 500 porters and mechanics. Not only does the Bank print in Threadneedle-street its own notes and the India rupee notes, but also all postal orders and old-age pension orders. The chief criticism made now- adays against the Bank of Eng- land, Mr. Jackson said, is that its gold reserve is too small. It would certainly be more satis- factory if every note issued by the Bank were backed by gold, but to keep such a reserve of gold lying idle would cost, at 3 per cent., £555,000 a year. The Bank of England already keeps a reserve in cash against all its liabilities of 40 to 50 per cent. and its duty to its shareholders prevents it from in- curring this extra cost of a com- plete gold reserve. The chief circulating medium of this country is now, however, not bank notes but cheques. Since 1888 the value of the cheques that pass daily through the London Clearing House has risen from £11,000,000 to £48,000,000. In the same period the average value of the bank-notes in circulation has only increased from £24,000, 000 to £29,000,000, despite the enormous increase in the wealth and business transactions of the country in the same period.	It would appear that, at long last, the Government and Muni- cipality of Singapore have been moved to take some definite action to combat the scourge of malaria on the island. No public an- nouncement has yet been made on the subject, but the contempla- tion of the scheme has gone sufficiently far to justify the ex- pectation that it will come to something. There is, we understand, nothing more in the scheme than has been urged upon the authori- ties time and again in various ways—by the medical faculty, by the layman writer in the press and by the forcible example of many other cities in the East. It is proposed to establish a Malaria Board, to be composed, pre- sumably, of Government and Municipal medical officials, armed with executive powers and with penal bye-laws to strengthen its hands. These bye-laws will en- force certain responsibilities on the public and the board will see that they are borne dutifully. Although the details are not de- cided yet, there is reason to be- lieve that the line of conduct of the campaign will coincide, to a large extent, with the recommen- dations made in February, 1910, by Dr. Middleton before the Municipal Commission of En- quiry. These recommendations were summarized by Mr. Roland Braddell in his interesting letter on malaria August 12, as fol- lows:— 1. Survey of all ponds, swamps, ditches and pools for the presence of malaria. 2. Filling up, draining and brick-lining where necessary— lists of earth drains. 3. Oiling where more perma- nent measures cannot be carried out. 4. Repair of rain gutters. 5. Screening of all cisterns, tanks, barrels, jars and other re- ceptacles in and about houses or periodical emptying of same. 6. Collection and disposal of all broken bottles, pots, jars, old tin cans, etc., in or about houses. 7. The opening of depots in different parts of the town where quinine could be distributed free to suitable cases and under proper precautions. 8. The presence of larvae in any barrel, tank, cistern, jar, etc., to be considered an offence. 9. Drawing up regulations em- bodying 5, 6 and 8. 10. Distribution of leaflets in different languages explaining reasons for action taken and directions to be followed, advis- ing use of mosquito curtain. 11. Provision of a staff to carry on this work. So far, the scheme is still under consideration. It has, we believe, been presented in draft form to the Government, which, with implied approval, has passed it over to the Municipal Commis- sioners for their contemplation and amendment or approval. Some definite pronouncement on the matter should be made shortly.	The Chinese residents in Eng- land have suffered severe losses through the strike of the dockers. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to H.E. Luk Yuk- lim, Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, to claim compen- sation from the British Government. SMUGGLING OF ARMS. FOREIGN FIRMS INVOLVED. ("SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.) Peking, August 30. The Board of War has dis- covered two foreign firms pursuing an illicit traffic of smuggling arms and ammunition into China and has asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lodge a protest with the foreign ministers concerned. THE EASTERN PRO- VINCES. ("SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.) Peking, Aug. 30. A censor has submitted a memorial to the Throne on the critical condition of the Three Eastern Provinces. In the same memorial he suggests six mea- sures to relieve the situation. The Throne has instructed the new Cabinet to consider the practicability of these measures with the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.	Russia. The Council of Ministers held at St. Petersburg, in discussing the future of the harvest in south- east Russia and in the stoppe region of Siberia, decided to sell corn at cost price and to organize public works in the districts affected. Advances of seed shall be granted only in exceptional cases. Other measures were con- sidered unnecessary at present. Austria. The Lower House of the Reichs- rath in Vienna discussed urgen- cy motions on the subject of the intervention of the military during the recent elections at Drohob- yetz (Galicia) when 25 persons, including a Frenchman named Berthelot, were killed and 55 were wounded. The Minister of the Interior said the troops re- mained passive in the face of incessant insults and volleys by the populace. The officer in command of the troops, in order to intimidate the rioters who were threatening the life of an official, gave the order to present arms. At this moment several revolver shots were fired from the neigh- bouring balcony and the soldiers, thinking that they had not heard an order to fire, returned the shots, firing 94 rounds. An in- quiry into the affair was being held. Persia. The Russian Government has informed Persia that fighting would not be permitted within 20 miles of Teheran, nor in Teheran itself. Russian troops will inter- vene if the ex-Shah comes within that distance. This would seem to indicate that Russia favours the return of the ex-Shah, for un- less he is defeated within the radius stipulated, there is nothing to prevent him regaining the throne.



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Hongkong, 21th August, 1910.

[82]

BIRTH.

Nicholson.—On August 30th, at "Fernside," Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicholson, twin daughters.

[1845]

DEATH.

Nicholson.—At "Fernside," Peak, on August 31st, MRS. FAIRBIE, the beloved wife of William Nicholson, aged 29 years.

[1490]

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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1911.

THE HARBOUR MASTER'S RULES.

On several days during the past week we have been publishing cases in which the coxswains of various of the harbour craft have been proceeded against for making fast to steamers while they are entering the port, contrary to the orders of the harbour master, which state emphatically that this sort of thing is not to occur. The magistrate has for a time dealt with this offence by fining the men sums which, in practically every instance, have been paid by the wealthy guilds to which many of these men belong. The consequence is that many of these crimes, for anything that endangers life in a foolhardy manner, such as this, is a crime, have been actually condoned by these guilds which are undoubtedly powerful and rich in Hongkong. The practice of boarding a ship when under way is an anti-social matter and ought to be attempted only in cases of urgent necessity, but we find that the masters of native boats and even of European owned launches do run alongside a ship when she is moving to take up her anchorage, and often when she has barely reached the harbour. This has proved a great source of annoyance to the captains of ships, and, furthermore, creates a bad impression in the minds of visitors, who have as their first glance of Hongkong a swarm of unkempt sampans coming over the rail on to the deck. Beyond it becoming a nuisance, we are not much concerned. It really matters to no one but the boarder, if in his attempt to contravene the rules of the harbour master he breaks his neck. That would simply be a swifter Nemesis than the Water Police, and would be granting a man what he had asked for by his own foolhardiness. The authorities are determined that this menace to the convenience of the port shall be put a stop to and instead of levying fines, the culprits will go straight to prison to expiate their offence. This determination has our heartiest support, and we hope that the measures adopted will meet with the success that leniency has failed to attain, in the past. In fact, we hope that all the contraventions of the harbour master's rules will be dealt with equally severely, for if the rules are worth the making they are worth the enforcing, and the sooner the Chinese longshoremen learn that they cannot go aboard ships where and when they like, the better it will be for the convenience of shipping in the port. We have in mind another matter and that is the presence on board of people who have no right whatever to be there. While the hawker has some legitimate business to pursue, there are a good number of men who seem to board visiting vessels for the sole purpose of enticing the crews to gamble. Of the effect of this on the work of the crew we do not intend to dwell upon, but we would point out to the masters of ships that they would do a great deal to aid the police if they would follow the example of one officer who handed a man over to the authorities. We admit readily enough that the hotels Chinese and Europeans must work the harbour to secure custom, but that is no reason why the runners should come and go at their own sweet will. In fact we should like to see the rules governing the boarding of ships far more stringent, especially when the privileges are abused as they are at present. Evidence adduced in one case recently showed that the men going on these ships actually helped the porters to escape, and that it had only been after a great deal of trouble that the runaways had been captured. Then it was often one of the Chinese hotels that they were found, so it would seem that the hotel runner for the Chinese hotel, is not so innocent a person as he would have you believe. After all it comes to a struggle as to who shall reign supreme; whether order or disorder shall have the sway. The authorities are emphatic that their rules and regulations shall be obeyed, while the guilds are acting as protectors of those who have wilfully broken the rules of the harbour. Though it is unpleasant that those men must now go to prison we welcome the action of the authorities in taking the strongest measures in their power to free our shipping from the inconvenience that this custom creates.

DAY BY DAY.

An ounce of performance is worth a pound of preachment.

The Diocesan boys' school and orphanage opens to-morrow.

Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Fayer, R.A.M.C., has retired from the Army after 26 years' service. He was last employed on the Staff at Hongkong.

The War Office has directed that the practice of using the second finger in pressing the trigger of the rifle is to be discontinued, as it is liable to injure the rifle, and also at variance with the Musketry Regulations.

"Where Thieves Break In."

The flat of a married woman, at 17 Connaught Road West, was visited by thieves in her absence; her wardrobe is the poorer to the extent of \$70.

Alleged Stowaway.

At the instance of the chief officer of the s.s. Fuksing, a Japanese was charged at the Magistracy with being a stowaway on board that ship. The defendant secured a discharge.

Clothing Stolen.

Four articles of clothing, value \$8, were stolen from the servants' quarters at 105, Gough Hill, yesterday.

Guilty Gamblers.

At the Magistracy this morning eleven coolies were charged with gambling. They all pleaded guilty and were fined \$3 each or seven days' hard labour.

A Gambler's Jump.

In the course of a raid on a gambling house at 22, Austin Road, by Inspector Brown, a Chinese jumped through a window into the backyard, a drop of 40 feet. He was removed to the hospital in a serious condition.

A Chinese living in Wing Kut Street, was strolling down Des Voeux Road Central yesterday afternoon, when he was robbed of a bundle of garments which he had under his arm. He is unable to identify or give a description of the robber.

Admiral Li's Assassin.

The Canton authorities have received a telegram from the Central Government suggesting the form of punishment to be meted out to Admiral Li's assassin. The assassin will be punished for attempted assassination of high officials, and will be condemned to death by strangling.

A Carpaccio for New York.

The picture entitled "A Pieta," which was included in the sale of the collection (No. 92) of pictures belonging to the late Sir William N. Abdy at Christie's on May 5 last, and acquired by Messrs. Sully and Co. for 12,300 guineas, has, the "Times" understands, recently passed to the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Typhoon Warnings.

The Hongkong Consulate General, Hongkong, has sent us the following typhoon warnings. The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 7 p.m.: Manila, August 30th. Cyclone or typhoon S. of Nihon, inclining westward. 10.50 a.m., August 31, 1911. "9.50 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over or near Meinasima, moving W."

Harbour Dredging.

Owing to the excitement over the Macao harbour dredging question prevailing in the Heung Shan district, H.E. the Viceroy, in order to prevent an outbreak of hostile movements among the people of Heung Shan, has requested Field Marshal Lung Chai Kwong to proceed to Chin Shan to institute precautionary measures. H.E. the Viceroy has at the same time telegraphed to the civil and military authorities of Heung Shan district to enlighten the people and to advise them to quietly and patiently wait for the result of the negotiations between the two governments.

The Argentine has accepted a German at the construction of a Bahía Blanca lighthouse to take Drendnought's place.

General Booth, of Eastbourne, said that he found a great effort to be made away to vice, idleness, and crime.

Compensation.

Because the Chisidants in England have a heavy financial loss the Government telegraphed to their Ambassador to ask for compensation.

Criminal.

The hearing of the bankruptcy offences against Ngo Tsz-Sut was continued before the Chief Justice this morning. The case was again adjourned.

Diplomatic Appointments.

President Taft practically decided, says the Anglo Telegraph Company, to appoint the Hon. J. G. A. Linn, United States Ambassador, to be Ambassador in place of Dr. David Jayill.

Prince and Prins Higashi.

Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Prins Higashi Fushimi, who resented his Majesty the Emperor at the Coronation of King George, arrived at Kobe on the N.Y.K. steamer "Kamo-maru" the 21st instant.

Far East Deser Flotilla.

The Far East-deser Flotilla will be materially strengthened at an early date by the "River" destroyers Ribb Weland, and Usk, which are despatched to relieve the obsolete 2700-ton destroyers Janus, Hart, and Lady.

Johnson Wells.

The match between Jack Johnson and Bombr Wells will be decided at the Stadium, Shepherd's Bush, on Saturday, Sept. 30. Johnson, who is already doing steady work, will devote the last four weeks of September to strict training.

Dogs for Expedition in Assam.

Major Richardson has been ordered to supply, scout, and train a pack of dogs for the expedition in Assam. It is hoped, by using the dogs, to find a route through the dense jungle.

Azores Coaling Concession.

The Minister of Marine has informed the Press that a coaling concession in the Azores has been sought by a group of British capitalists, and that the Portuguese Government intends to grant it. It will not be on land, but only on board ships off the Azores.

Three More Destroyers.

The London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company, Govan, have secured a contract from the British Admiralty to build three destroyers of a more powerful type than the Rattlesnake, constructed in the same yard last year. The four shipyards in Govan will thus be fully employed for a considerable time to come.

Congratulations to a Former Kobe Resident.

The many friends of Mr. Lewis Plummer, late Acting Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. at this port, who was married on his recent holiday tour, will be interested to hear that his wife has presented him with a little girl, who was born at Perth, Western Australia, on July 16. There are many here who will heartily congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Plummer.

SEARCH FOR HEIRESS.

A search is being made in France for an Englishwoman who is the heiress to considerable property. Twenty-five years ago an English girl of fifteen, named Crosskill, came to Paris to live with an uncle whose name is unknown. Her mother had just been killed in a railway accident, and the girl's father, Walter Crosskill, a carpenter by trade, went to Canada, where he lately died intestate.

It is his daughter who is now being sought for to receive the estate. Nothing was ever heard of Miss Crosskill after she came to Paris, and the search, which has extended over several countries, has so far proved fruitless. She would now be a woman of about forty.

A CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Prisme Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the Tang Fat firm of contractors, of Shelley Street, sued H. Huttonjee, of the Occidental Hotel, Kowloon, to recover the sum of \$708.10 being amount due for repairing, carpentering and other work done and materials supplied. Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. X. Almeida o Castro was for the defendant.

Mr. Harding stated that on May 26 a man named Chai Wa called upon the plaintiffs and informed them that defendant wanted certain work done at the Occidental Hotel. He suggested that the plaintiffs should go and see the defendant with a view to getting the work. The managing director of the plaintiff firm saw Mr. Huttonjee the same day. He was taken to the hotel and shown what was required. The following day it was arranged that the plaintiffs should submit an estimate and on June 2, he said he would do the work for \$2,460. Defendant considered this too much and after further negotiations a price of \$2,200 was agreed upon. The defendant asked for an undertaking in writing, which was forthcoming, and the contract was finally placed with the plaintiffs. A representative of the plaintiffs asked about payment. Defendant said he had plenty of money and when plaintiffs wanted any money they only needed to ask him for the money. In July some money was asked for and plaintiffs were asked to take their contract and chop. They did so and on getting the contract, defendant made some alteration in it. Asked what he had put in, he said it only related to some additional work, for going to pay the plaintiff half the cost price and the other half would be paid by some American whom he mentioned. Plaintiffs objected but did not get their contract back.

Marine Court.

Coxswain in Trouble.

At the Marine Court this morning before Commander C. W. Beckwith, Wong Shui, master of the Yau-mat ferry boat, Wa Hing, was charged with unlawfully failing to observe the rule of the road as laid down by His Majesty's Order in Council, at 11 p.m. on Aug. 25.

Albert Pattison, P.O. 24, stated that on the night in question he was on duty in the Harbour. When in Yau-mat Bay, he saw the defendant's launch coming out through the south entrance of the refuge at Mongkok. He was on his wrong side. Witness whisked to him to stop but he either did not or would not hear, and came along in such a manner that the police patrol boat had to back astern in order to avoid a collision.

Defendant said that he came through the entrance at half speed, and was on the wrong side because of a junk that was passing in.

WHAMPOA AS A FREE PORT.

To be Made a Commercial Centre.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, Aug. 30.

H.E. the Viceroy has instructed the Taitai for the Promotion of Industries regarding the opening of Whampoa as a free port. H.E. the Viceroy is of opinion that Canton is a flourishing port and there is no doubt that her trade would be increased by the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Canton will then be a distributing centre of goods for export from the inland provinces by the communication which will be established by this railway. Canton has two drawbacks which will prevent her from becoming a port offering bigger facilities than at present. The waterways are too narrow for steamers of deep draught. Hence she has always had difficulty in the handling of native goods for export. Whampoa, if she were to become a free port, would out-rival Canton. The Viceroy informed the Taitai that he had already discussed the scheme with Mr. Chang Lu Hsin, who is strongly in favour of the scheme. Mr. Chang suggested that a syndicate should be formed for the purpose of carrying out this scheme. The Viceroy instructed the Taitai to talk the matter over with Mr. Chang and prepare a list of regulations to govern the opening of Whampoa and to make the necessary surveys. The Viceroy empowers the Taitai to make free grants of government land in Whampoa for the purpose of converting the place into a commercial centre.

AN INTERESTING ASSEMBLY.

Promotion of Canton's Trade Discussed.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, August 30.

Yesterday there was a representative gathering at the reception held in the hall of the Self-Government Society in honour of the distinguished guest, Mr. Chang Lu Hsin. After the presentation of an address of welcome and the reply of the guest, Mr. Li Kai-Hsi, arising, said that the return to Canton of Mr. Chun Lu Hsin was connected with the promotion of local industries to the benefit of his countrymen. The speaker further remarked that he was only echoing the views of the others present when he said that actual help would be extended to Mr. Chang in his enterprises. Mr. Chang, in reply, dwelt at some length on the

Retardation of Trade.

in Canton. He reminded the gathering that Canton was at present full of unemployed men on account of the suppression of gambling and that the remedy lay in promoting agricultural pursuits, thus affording a means of livelihood to those people who have been thrown out of employment. The speaker went on to say that the Cantonese were greatly handicapped in dealing with foreigners, owing to the

Low Intrinsic Value.

of the Chinese coin. He also deplored the backwardness of banking conditions in Canton, and suggested that a large banking house should be established by the merchants of Canton. If this were done, he said, the people will have confidence in placing their deposits in the bank and in making use of the notes issued in the transaction of business. At this stage, Mr. Fung Shoung Ngam rose to ask Mr. Chang to beg the Government for a reform of the currency system, as the foreign countries had

A Fixed Value.

for their coin. Mr. Li Kai Hsi again rose and said that speaking of the promotion of industries and agriculture, the bank, if established, should be known as the Industrial Finance Enterprise. During the proceedings the opening of Tui-sha-tau and Whampoa as treaty ports was discussed.

Mr. Chang again addressed the gathering, saying that he would do his best to promote these enterprises, but he had necessarily to rely on the assistance and co-operation of all present to ensure the success of the undertakings. Tea was then served and the proceedings ended.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

TRADEGY IN SINGAPORE.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURER MURDERED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Singapore, August 31st.

Mr. Gawboon Chan, proprietor of the Hoho biscuit factory at Singapore, was audaciously murdered in the presence of his friends yesterday.

Last night two Chinese walked onto the verandah of the deceased's house and fired a revolver point blank at him.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN EULOGISED.

BY 250,000 ARISTOCRACY.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY.]

Tokio, August 31.

250,000 of the aristocracy of

Chosen, headed by Count Li, ex-

premier of Korea, have jointly

presented an eulogy to His

Majesty the Emperor of Japan in

commemoration of the late an-

nexation expressing much thanks

and satisfaction with His

Majesty's administration.

THE NEW CABINET.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY.]

Tokio, August 31.

Count S. Hayashi, Minister of

Communications, has been tem-

porarily appointed Minister of

Foreign Affairs until Count K.

Uchida returns from America.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Well-Known Hongkong Lady.

We regret to announce the

death of Mrs. Nicholson, wife of

Mr. William Nicholson, of Fern-

side, the Peak, which occurred at

their residence to-day. The pre-

vious day twin daughters had

been born to the couple.

Mr. Nicholson, who is in the

employ of Messrs. Butterfield

and Swire, is well known in

Hongkong, as was also his deces-

ed wife who prior to her marriage

was known as Miss Mary Rogers.

She was the daughter of Mr. A.

Rogers, who is in charge of the

sugar refinery of the China Sugar

Refining Co.

The deceased lady, who was

only 29 years of age, was very

popular among the many friends

she had in Hongkong, her sweet na-

ture and unselfish kindness having

endured her to all, and her death

will be regretted by many with

whom she came in contact. We

take this opportunity of express-

ing our deepest condolences with

Mr. Nicholson and Mr. and Mrs.

Rogers in their sad bereavement.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon, when there were present:

H. E. the Governor Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

H. E. Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B. (General Officer Commanding the Troops).

Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General).

Hon. Capt. F. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.

Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

Finance.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Works.

This was referred to the Finance Committee.

To Amend the Opium Ordinance.

The bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Opium Ordinance 1909," was read a second time.

On the proposal of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Council went into committee on the measure.

The Colonial Secretary proposed an amendment to one section of the bill, to the effect that the kinds of opium which should not be imported into Hongkong, should be published in the "Government Gazette" on the first of September or any subsequent date. He pointed out that a month or two ago a notification appeared relating to Persian opium. The ordinance would apply to notifications made under it.

Mr. Hewett speaking on the proposed amendment said that His Excellency was probably aware that representations had already been made to the government regarding a very valuable trade in Persian opium.

H. E. the Governor remarked that the point which the hon. member wished to make had already been safeguarded against, because the importation of uncertified opium would be illegal unless it is notified in the Gazette. He thought it would be better to leave it open like that and if at any future time the hon. members of the Council should think it right they could propose a resolution in Council to the effect that Persian opium should be included in the Gazette. That could be done without amending the ordinance.

Mr. Hewett said that they knew very well that the British Government and China were in negotiation with reference to Persian opium, as regarded China, but they knew that if the bill became law and a notification were put into the Gazette, a perfectly bona fide business will be killed. The great purchasers of Persian opium were the Formosan Government who purchased from twelve to fifteen hundred chests per annum, while this Port was also the centre for a very valuable trade in Persian opium for the Straits Settlements and other places. The reason why Persian opium was dealt in was probably not generally known to the members. It was because it contained almost twice the amount of morphia than Indian opium did. A lot of the sales were put through because Persian opium contained 8.1-2 to 10 per cent. of morphia, and Indian only about 4 per cent. The first kind of opium was used for the purpose of extracting morphia for medicinal purposes. It seemed to him that if they passed the bill, before the end of the year either an amending ordinance would have to be passed or some means would have to be taken to cancel the notification. Why not, he asked, pass a bill which would not interfere with Persian opium. If this were not done by January next the trade would be killed. There would be no loss to China, and a dead gain to Hongkong.

At this point the Colonial Secretary raised a point of order and indicated what his proposed amendment was in the first place. The reason why he proposed the amendment was that the government wanted a free hand in the matter.

Mr. Hewett, speaking for himself personally, thought that the government should not have a free hand. He wanted a definite statement from the government. If they passed the bill in the present form did they intend to kill the Persian trade? If they intended to do so let them say so honestly.

The Colonial Secretary:—I object to the hon. member using the word "honestly." What we want to do is to study the question before we take any action.

Mr. Hewett then remarked that they did not want to drive the trade away from Hongkong. This would not stop the trade; it would still go on. The government knew that the trade existed and did they mean to try and kill it? There was no reason why they should. It had nothing to do with China at all. If the bill were passed, even in its amended form, the trade in Persian opium would be killed from January 1st.

H. E. the Governor gathered that the point of the clause in question was that the Government would have power to issue a gazette notice. He would propose they should insert words to say it should be issued by consent of the Council. That would give the Council an opportunity of including any other opium.

Hon. Mr. Pollock raised a question as to the notifications in the Gazette. The one on August 18, was made by the Commissioner of Customs.

H. E. the Governor pointed out that that was simply a notification that a certain class of opium was not to be imported into China.

Mr. Hewett:—As I read the bill the Persian trade will be killed, unless the notification is cancelled.

Dr. Ho Kai put the pertinent question:—Are we here to pass an ordinance in favour of certain traders or for the express purpose of preventing smuggling into China?

The Colonial Secretary remarked that the Government wished to have absolute authority to deal with any case of opium whatever, and to bring it within the operation of the bill if necessary immediately. They proposed to apply it to uncertified Indian opium. On the question of Persian opium they had heard one side only—that of the hon. member who had spoken, but after they had considered the matter, it was quite possible that they should themselves propose that a notification should be put into the Gazette concerning the operation of the bill with regard to Persian opium, or a member of the Council might do so. It was only proposed at the present moment to pass a bill prohibiting the entry of any opium concerning which a notification had been published.

Dr. Ho Kai:—You have not answered my question. Is it the policy of the government to help China to prevent uncertified opium being smuggled into China?

The Colonial Secretary:—Undoubtedly it is. Continuing he said it was a question in which the cost must be counted. There were some ways in which the gain to China would be small and the loss to Hongkong great. It was a matter which required careful consideration.

Dr. Ho Kai:—Has the Government got any information that Persian opium has been smuggled into China?

The Colonial Secretary replied in the negative.

H. E. the Governor:—I don't recollect seeing any statement regarding the smuggling of Persian opium into China, but I have seen statements regarding the smuggling of morphia made from Persian opium.

The Colonial Secretary withdrew his original amendment, and the one which he substituted was passed unanimously.

The discussion in Committee was proceeding as we went to press.

INNOCENT CADET.

Admiralty Pays £7,120 in Case of George Archer-Shee.

A sum of £7,120 has been paid by the Admiralty as costs and compensation for the dismissal of George Archer-Shee, aged 13 1-2, from the Royal Navy.

The boy was accused while at Osborne College of stealing a postal order for 5s., belonging to another cadet, and of forging his name. These charges were finally withdrawn by the Solicitor-General, acting on behalf of the Admiralty, after a four-days hearing before Mr. Justice Phillimore, in July of last year.

Up to this point the Admiralty had fought the case obstinately. The cadet's father sought relief in the first place by a petition of right, and the Admiralty took the line in defence that the petition would not lie, as there was no contract between the suppliant and the Crown. Mr. Justice Phillimore decided that, even if a contract existed, the Crown had the power of dismissal.

Mr. Archer-Shee then went to the Court of Appeal, which overruled these technical points, and held that the trial of the cadet should have proceeded before the question of the Crown's prerogative was entered upon. The Court of Appeal at the same time gave Mr. Archer-Shee his costs in that court and in the court below. The petition of right then came afresh before Mr. Justice Phillimore and a special jury, entering upon the merits for the first time, and it was after a four days hearing that the Solicitor-General admitted he could not contest the boy's innocence.

After this the question of compensation occupied the attention of Parliament for some time. Mr. Archer-Shee claimed £10,000 and an indemnity against costs. The First Lord of the Admiralty, however, offered only to pay the taxed costs of the action, including the costs of those on whom the suppliant failed, as well as those on which he succeeded.

Mr. Archer-Shee announced the payment of the £7,120 in a letter to "The Times."

HENNIKER HEATON'S HOPE.

A welcome vision of the future was conjured up by Mr. Heniker Heaton, the pioneer of penny postage, at the London Mansion House.

In recognition of the great part played by Mr. Heaton in the completion of penny postage between the Mother Country and Australia, the Lord Mayor presented him with an illuminated address on behalf of the Australian banks in London.

Mr. Heniker Heaton, in reply, said he hoped he might be spared to see penny postage completed throughout the world, and, as an immediate step, to see penny postage with our neighbour, France.

He held in his hand the first penny letter from Australia to this country, and the first to Australia; also a letter from Australia which he received with the Ed. stamp, when he first entered Parliament, and one from Mark Twain with an L.O.U. for some dollars that the humorist owed him for the money he had saved since penny postage was established. (Laughter.)

He also quoted from a letter written in former days by a man who offered to take letters from England to India once a year at a rate of 5s. Now, in classic words, it was a "penny all the way, from the bank to Mandalay."

Concluding, he expressed a hope that they would presently have a penny-a-word telegraph, twelve words for a shilling, all over the world. Millions of years of time would be saved if they could telegraph to Australia what they now had to write. He knew this great reform would come, and they never could tell how soon.

Mr. John F. Runciman.—Life as seen through the eyes of an Italian composer for the theatre must be a very funny business.

BUSINESS IDEAS.

Every day 20 delegates from sixteen different countries are meeting at the London School of Economics for the fifth annual meeting of the International Society for the Promotion of Commercial Education. They have come for three weeks, to acquire a knowledge of what is newest in British business methods.

Mr. Loeflong Ah, one of the four emissaries of the Chinese Government, is particularly interested in banking.

"I have been this morning," he said, "to a splendid lecture on English banking by Mr. Hath Jackson, the well-known director of the Bank of England, and learnt much. We are here to get ideas. We are not here to originate; the Powers will not give us time for that. Imitation is the quickest mode of progress. When we get back we shall try to get our ideas developed and put into practice."

"When we get back our Government will issue pamphlets on the various subjects which we have investigated."

"The Germans are interested in the working conditions; the factory regulations and the standard of living in England," said one, "that the British working man has greater liberty and freer scope for his individuality. The German system of having a foreman over every three or four men and an overseer over the overseers, does not prevail here to so great an extent. The sanitary regulations are not so good or so strict as with us, but the general conditions are as good or better."

"We have visited many dwellings of workpeople. We think them better off and freer in their small separate cottages than the German working men in their flats in huge blocks, with common kitchens, laundries, and dining-rooms."

WHAT IS PERSONAL LUGGAGE?

Railway's Charge for a Typewriter.

Judge's Decision.

Judge Woodfall delivered an interesting judgment at Westminster County Court on August 4 involving the point, What is personal luggage on the railway?

The action was brought by Messrs. Hasties, solicitors, against the Great Eastern Railway Company to recover a sum of money charged by the defendants for the carriage of a typewriter from London to King's Lynn on the occasion of the election petition there.

The judge said the case raised a question of considerable public interest and he was sorry that he could not give a decision on the most important point that had been raised in connection with it.

The plaintiffs' clerk was sent down by the firm to King's Lynn, and in his possession was a typewriter which was required for his work and was the property of the plaintiffs. The clerk made a contract for his ticket in the ordinary way and no intimation was given to the railway company that he was in fact travelling as the agent of the plaintiffs.

The railway company, his Honour continued, exacted a charge for the carriage of the typewriter on the ground that it was not personal luggage and that there was no contract made with the plaintiffs themselves.

Among all the authorities there was no definition of what was actually personal luggage. It seemed to him much more easy to decide what was not. In the case of typewriters they were so largely used nowadays that it seemed highly desirable that the question should be settled. His own opinion was that this typewriter being carried for the purpose of business was not personal luggage, and he therefore gave judgment for the defendants, with costs.

Rev. J. C. Morris.—The world judges things by the noise they make; men have not yet grasped the great truth that the forces which move the world are the silent ones.

Mr. T. C. Horsfall.—The work of town planning is the most important work now being done in England; and no work has a more urgent claim upon the patriotic Englishman.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S LOSS.

During the ocean passage from Liverpool in the Lusitania Admiral Togo, who has just arrived at New York, lost a purse containing £700. He was quite unaware of his loss until the purse was returned to him by Mr. Skvester, one of the passengers, who is a merchant of New York.

Admiral Togo, on landing, was given a hearty reception by enormous crowds. The Japanese admiral was met by Captain Templin Potts, chief of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, on behalf of the Government, and will be the guest of the nation during his stay in the United States. The admiral was taken at once in a motor-car to the City Hall, to call upon Mayor Gaynor, and the streets between the pier and the City Hall were jammed with people to such a degree that the police had the greatest difficulty in clearing a way for the carriage of the famous sailor. Mayor Gaynor, with several of the city officials, received Admiral Togo, and the two chatted for some minutes together.

CATHOLICS CONFER.

Delegates to the second National Catholic Congress at Newcastle concerned themselves with the affairs of twenty-three Catholic social and religious societies.

The Archbishop of Westminster (Dr. Bourne) took part in the meeting of the Catholic Federation, over which Mr. Cruise, M.P., presided. Mr. Bourne said that the need of the confederation was greater than ever before, and that not so much on account of the difficulties surrounding them, as because of a great movement going on all over the world to unite the systematic forces of the Catholic Church in every country against forces of evil which at present were so rampant in almost every country.

He had often been approached by people abroad, who asked him how they might enter into closer relations with Catholics living in their countries. His answer was that they must first have a solid unit in England to co-operate with other units abroad, and that unit could only be found in confederation.

The Press did not generally concern itself with what transpired in Committee. The Press did its work exceedingly well as a rule, but Pressmen naturally looked for material for sensational headlines, and if, in public meeting, some person, who might carry no weight at all in the eyes of his fellows, made a remark of startling character in some matter, that remark appeared immediately in Press, and real discussion did not appear at all.

At a meeting of the Catholic Reading Guild a paper on cheap literature at Church doors was read by Mr. Ambrose Willis. Mr. Willis said that the penny pamphlet was a greater power to-day than ever. Unfortunately the pennyworths were mostly in the hands of enemies of truth. Agnosticism, socialism, and all other "isms," were being propagated broadcast by means of penny, three-penny, and six-penny booklets, whereas copies of cheap, bright, telling books on the Catholic side were conspicuously few.

The reason of the failure of earlier efforts to sell Catholic Truth Society pamphlets at church doors was that there was no effective organisation. He urged those in charge of literature boxes to join forces. The idea properly carried out might lead to them selling a million books a year, which would yield a profit of a thousand pounds annually.

At a meeting of the International Catholic Society a resolution was adopted asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer to exempt from financial responsibilities under the Insurance Bill all homes and institutions conducted for charitable purposes in the sole interest of the public benefit.

Mr. T. C. Horsfall.—The work of town planning is the most important work now being done in England; and no work has a more urgent claim upon the patriotic Englishman.

MILK FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL. REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

SINGAPORE MORTALITY RETURNS.

The mortality returns for Singapore, issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, show that, during the week ending August 19, there were 300 deaths, including 13 at St. John's Island, giving a ratio per mille of the population of 49.08, or 46.46 excluding St. John's Island. Malarial fever accounted for 46 deaths, phthisis 30, convulsions 13, beriberi 24, bronchitis 21, dysentery 24, pneumonia 13, cholera 10 (4 imported). The largest number of deaths, 70 (63 males, 7 females), occurred between the ages of 25 and 35. Sixteen children under three months of age died. The nationalities were represented as follows:—Eurasian 4, Chinese 229, Malays 40, Indians 24.

DON'T FORGET.

Thursday, August 31. Annual meeting of the Civil Service Club.

Saturday, September 2. Grand Promenade Concert, Volunteer Parade Ground, 9.15 p.m.

Meeting of Wm. Powell, Ltd., Alexandra Buildings, noon.

Thursday, September 5. Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral, 5.30 p.m.

RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

EVERY Man and Woman in Hongkong should read the series of Articles appearing in the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" on THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

The law is clearly stated. The Faults of the Hongkong system explained.

Two Articles have already appeared, but back numbers can be obtained on application.

Further instalments will appear on Saturday until completion of the series. Don't Miss Them. They will interest you deeply, and are worth preserving.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," 47, Post Office Road Central. Hongkong, 8 Aug. 1911. [13 of 11 on Aug. 31st Aug. 1911.]

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. [48]

Today's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "DELTA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out and packed in bulk and delivery will be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo: From London, &c., ex v.s. "Malva."

From Australia ex v.s. "Moldavia." From Persian Gulf, ex v.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours. Goods not cleared by the 5th Sept., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAM and DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

11 on Aug. 31st Aug. 1911. [4]

BURGOYNE'S AUSTRALIAN WINES

THESE famous Australian Wines—

CLARET, BURGUNDY, HOCK, CHABLIS, SHERRY and PORT, are now on the Local Market.

BURGOYNE'S WINES have received the

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

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Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Sails, Sept. 2. "ALLAN LINE" Fri, Sept. 29.	
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Sails, Sept. 23. "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri, Oct. 20.	
"MONTREAL" Sails, Oct. 14.	
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Sails, Nov. 4. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" Fri, Dec. 1.	

Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.
Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.
Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) £71.10/-
Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.
R.M.S. "MONTREAL" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (named Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.
Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43. Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, KORE & MOJI	NAMSANGI	Friday, 1st Sept., Noon.
TIENSIN & SWATOW & CHEFOO	CHIPSUNG	Friday, 1st Sept., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Saturday, 2nd Sept., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 2nd Sept., 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENSANG	Saturday, 2nd Sept., 5 p.m.
MANILA	LUONGSANG	Saturday, 9th Sept., 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Monday, 18th Sept., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. (Occupying 24 days).
The steamers "Kutang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers; and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantai, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1911. [8]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Tons D W	On or about
"SUVERIO"	F. Cowley	11,000	September 5th.
"RUMERIC"	G. McGill	11,000	October 3rd.
"LUGENIO"			October 25th.
"HERCULES"			November 10th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.
The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.
Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.
For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1911. [805]

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN LINE.

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Port Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the Orient to South Africa.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNERIO" 3,000 tons To be despatched end Dec.
S.S. "KATANGA" 5,600 To follow
and regularly thereafter.

For rates of Freight or Passage, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1911. [1841]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND LOMBARDI.	TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 8,000 KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Bommer, Tons 9,000 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Honma, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 18th Sept., 11th Oct., at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Daylight

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tominaga, Tons 7,000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 4,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon
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YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Noon
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	YAKATA MARU, Capt. K. Soyeda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 5th September
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.
Omitting Keelung & Shinjiru. * Carries deck passengers. † Cargo only

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBE and CALCUTTA.

Regular service (once in every 18 days) from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The first steamer to sail from Hongkong:
"JINSEN MARU" Tons 3,782 On September 26th.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES
between
HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KORE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"CHIN HUA"	1st Sept., Daylight
SWATOW, WEI HAI WEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"RUEI CHOW"	2nd " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"AN HUI"	2nd " 11 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SUNG KIANG"	5th " 8 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	5th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	7th " 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NAN CHANG"	9th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAI FONG"	12th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Ton" and "Taming" saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, etc. Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, etc.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chusan, Lian, Chinkua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares—Single \$45. Return \$75.
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. 88.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1911. [9]

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:
OUTWARD. HOMEWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	For Havre & Hamburg
Suevia 6th Sept.	S.S. "Alesia" 15th Sept.
Senegambie 20th Sept.	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. "Prussen" 20th Sept.
Bayern 6th Oct.	For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. "Rheinfels" 29th Sept.
Agadia 18th Oct.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. "Suevia" 12th Oct.
Slavonia 3rd Nov.	
Spania 16th Nov.	
Spesia 2nd Dec.	

For further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office. [956]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA; CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. O. Smith	MANILA; CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1911. [14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
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For Freight and Passage, apply to
A. R. MARTY,
24, Dog Vaux Road.
Telephone 118.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1911. [1093]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN	25th Aug.	Saturday, Sept. 16.
ALDENHAM	8th Sept.	Sept. 30.
EMPIRE	22nd Sept.	Oct. 14.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to
Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents. [967]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	11,000	W. W. Greene	Sept. 16th, Noon
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Oct. 6th, Noon
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	Oct. 18th, Noon
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	Nov. 8th, Noon

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post officer. The Triple Screw steamer Chiyo Maru, will be despatched for San Francisco via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 15th Sept., at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo.)
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).
Steamer Tons Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru 10,500 Saturday, Oct. 14, Noon.
The Steam "BUYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 14th October, at Noon. For further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, Agent,
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier). [908]

COMMERCIAL.

Singapore Share Market.

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s weekly share circular dated August 24 states:—

Since our last report the market has resumed extremely dull conditions. Sterling rubbers have been practically untouched and transactions in local shares have been on a small scale. Irons show a further drop but, on the whole, mining shares have received a little more attention.

Rubber. — Singapore and Johore have been done during the week at \$0.35 ex div. with further buyers, Telok Anson have changed hands at \$1.25, Malakoff \$1.50, Glenahys \$1.25, United Singapore \$1.05, Panta \$1.05, Bukit Katils \$7.1-2 cents and Ayer Panas up to \$4.60. Flewoods changed hands early in the week at 4/1, since when there have been buyers at a higher figure but no sellers. A few Sangei Karis have been obtained at 24/6 and Majedies have been placed at 9/1.

Mining. — Irons have been sold from \$36.10 to \$33.50, closing with some demand at the latter figure. Bolats have changed hands at \$4, Pusing Lamas \$1.20, Raubs \$1.50 to \$1.75, Brangas \$3.50, Kanabois \$1.55, and Middleton Tins at 25 cents premium.

General. — Straits Trading have changed hands at \$50 to \$40.50. Small sales are reported in Fraser and Neaves at \$48, and Riley Hargreaves and Howarth. Erekins are firm at \$90 and \$45, respectively.

Shanghai Silk.

Messrs. F. C. Heffer and Co.'s circular dated Shanghai, August 19, contains the following:—

A fairly large business has been done during the past fortnight at practically unchanged rates; America, quite out of the market.

Raw Silks.—A fair inquiry. Blue Elephant, Tls. 525; Double Silver Elephant, Tls. 512.3; Gold Killing, Tls. 500/502; Cheoy Kiling, Tls. 485; Stork Yoling, Tls. 490; Green Kashing, White Swan 1, Tls. 516.1-4; Green Kashing White Swan 2, Tls. 501.1-4; Green Kashing, White Swan 3, Tls. 481.1-4.

Native Filatures.—Market steady, but very little doing. Pegasus 1, 2, 3, Tls. 585 av.; Buffalo A. B. C., Tls. 585 av.; K. K. Mars 1, ord., Tls. 570; 588.3-4/565.

Storm Filatures.—Work has been interrupted by strikes. Sino Dragons 9s. 11d., 1, 2, Tls. 787.1-2; Lafayette 9s. 11d., 1, 2, Tls. 787.1-2.

Yellow Silks.—Steady market. Mienyang S. T. 1 and 2, Tls. 455/435; Mienyang C. K. 1, Tls. 415; Mienyang C. H. 1, 2, Tls. 455/435; Kopun, Tls. 395.

Wild Silks.—In small demand. Wang Soa, Tls. 285; Three Men, Tls. 220; Natives 1, 2, 3, Tls. 100/180/170.

Settlements for the fortnight, 2,500; settlements for the week, including forward contracts, 20,000; stock, 3,000; total arrivals, including Steam Freight, 20,087.

Dr. M. Paterson.—Many people go to church nowadays only when they are ill.

Rev. Rhonda Williams.—Some people never take an interest in the town in which they live except to grumble at the rates.

Miss Townsend.—England is waking up to the fact that there is a great and unnecessary loss of life in the country.

LOG BOOK.

The Loss of the Mersing.

The Court of Inquiry, which sat last week to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the local steamer Mersing in consequence of her collision with the steamer Kheng Song off Pulau Pisang on July 26, has issued its decision. There were thirteen questions put before Mr. Firmstone (President) and the three assessors (Commander Radcliffe, R.N., Captain Gray and Captain Bainbridge) by the Crown and they issued their answers. The following are the answers of the Court:

1. The Mersing was properly found and equipped and in a seaworthy condition on leaving Singapore on the 20th July, 1911.

2. The Kheng Song was properly found and equipped and in a seaworthy condition on leaving Malacca on the 26th July, 1911.

3. Each vessel carried her proper complement of officers as required by Ordinance II of 1882.

4. There is no evidence to show that a proper look-out was not kept on the Mersing. In the opinion of the Court the look-out on the Kheng Song was not properly kept.

5. The Court finds that proper steps were taken by those in charge of the Mersing to ensure her safe navigation, after the Kheng Song had been sighted; but in the opinion of the Court the Kheng Song did not take proper steps to ensure her safe navigation after sighting the Mersing.

6. In the opinion of the Court those in charge of each vessel took proper action at the last moment when a collision was inevitable to minimise loss or damage.

7. The Court is of opinion that the master of the Kheng Song after ascertaining that his own ship was not in immediate danger should have made efforts, earlier than he did, to ascertain the fate of the Mersing, and of those on board her, and to render necessary assistance.

8. After the collision the master of the Mersing took proper action to save life.

9. The Mersing foundered in from ten to fifteen minutes after the collision.

10. Seven persons are missing from the Mersing, i.e. 3 of the crew and 4 passengers.

11. The Mersing sank, and is a total loss.

12. Slight damage was done to the stem of the Kheng Song, just above the copper sheathing. This caused the stem planking to open out, and resulted in slight leakage.

13. The Court is of opinion that the ships were crossing ships, the Mersing being on the starboard bow of the Kheng Song. It was the duty, therefore, of the Kheng Song under article 10 of the Collision Regulations to keep out of the way of the other ship. This she failed to do, owing to the wrongful action of the gunner of the Kheng Song.

Marriage of Captain Stosch.

A wedding took place at St. George's Church, Singapore, the contracting parties being George Friedrich Stosch, Master Mariner, of Penang, and Wille Frieda Luise Friese of Stade, Prussia. The bride was given away by Captain Peters, and Mr. F. T. Ansen was bestman. The Rev. F. W. Haines officiated.

The Singapore Lagoon Dock. Messrs. Topham, Jones and Bailton are losing no time in getting ahead with the preliminary work connected with their taking over, from Sir John Aird, of the contract for the construction of a wet dock at Tanjong Pagar. Much of the plant already on the site has been renovated, new lines of railways have been constructed, roadways are being opened, temporary offices are being run up and a general clearance made on the land between the road recently closed and the new diversion. The swamp on the other side of the Singapore Government Railway line in the direction of Nelson Road is being filled in and much other work is being pushed forward vigorously.

Intimate for's

AERTEX CELLULAR.

CHEAPEST & MOST COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR

for THE SUMMER

HIGH GRADE.

J. T. SHAW,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings,

Queen's Rd. Central. [1255]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 0.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 min.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.	10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	10 min.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

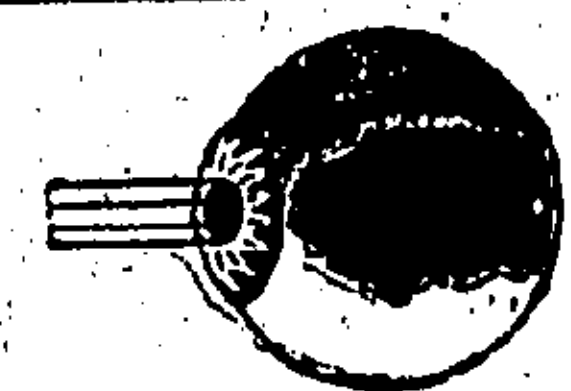
SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.



SUN GLASSES.

Any tint made to any prescription.

No charge for testing sight.

Repairs of all description made by competent workmen.

N. LAZARUS,

Ophthalmic Optician,

14, D'Almeida Street,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21th July, 1911. [929]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property

and

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1911.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LO-DON, via	AGADIA	Noon	See Special
USUAL PORTS OF	Capt. Harbison	2nd Sept.	Advertisement
Cable			
LONDON & ANT-	SOCOTRA	About	Freight only
WERP, S. P. 2000,	G. J. Caldwell	6th Sept.	
PER. 100, C. 2000,	SARINA	About	Freight and
PORT SAID AND	Capt. C. U. Talbot, R.N.	20th Sept.	Passage.
MARSHALLS			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	PALNA	About	Freight only
& YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. A. W. Clark	7th Sept.	
	R.N.		
SHANGHAI	ASSAY	About	Freight and
	Capt. G. W. Gockin, R.N.	14th Sept.	Passage.
	DENT	About	Freight and
	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, R.N.	28th Sept.	Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 31st August, 1911.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREVEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For

STEAMERS

To sail on

VAPLES, GENOA

ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG

PRINZ LUDWIG 18,300

Capt. F. v. Hinzler

WEDNESDAY, 6th September at Noon.

SHANGHAI, NAGA-

SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

"GRIEN" 16,000

Capt. Th. Stille

WEDNESDAY, 6th September, Daylight.

MANILA, ANGAUR,

YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYD-

NEY & MELBOURNE

"CONEX" 6,000

Capt. L. Kling

SATURDAY, 9th September, Daylight.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA

"PRINZ SIEGFRIED" 6,000

Capt. F. Hinzler

TUESDAY, 19th September

KUDAT & SANDAKAN

"BORNEO" 5,000

Capt. F. Stille

September

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

New System of Teletype.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1911.

DRAGON CYCLE

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

DEPOT,

ELECTRICIANS.

Steam, Oil, Gas and Motor

Engineers

and

Rickshaw Builders.

Repairs to

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